PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Canvassing the Official Vote in New York.

Canvassing the Official Vote in New York.

A New York dispatch of the 12th inst. says:
A change favorable to Blaine of 233 votes in the Sevent-enth Election District of the Second Assembly District, as against the returns published Wednesday moraling, was made by the Board of Canvassers of this county to-day; but on careful comparisons of the police and press returns it was found that the difference will be made up in districts to be canvassed.

"Eight more counties in the State in addition to the forty-one already reported completed their official canvass of the vote for Presidential electors to-day. The counties besides New York and Kings that have not finished the count are Broome, Columbia, Franklin, Greene, Monroe, Orange, St. Lawrence, Schuyler and Sullivan. Dispatches have been received from all these counties saying that the official count is not likely to vary from the figures already published in the Nun. The delay in making the footings in the counties named is caused by the failures of pell clerks to make their recorts in legal form. The accuracy of the pluralities is not questioned. The changes from the reported figures in the eight counties that made returns to-day a little more than offset the apparent gains for Cleveland that were reported in forty-one counties on Tuesday, and put his plurality back to 1,209. The variation from these figures, if any is made, will be caused by changes in New York and Kings.

"The real fight is expected to be made in this

and Kings.
"The real fight is expected to be made in this city. The total number of votes which Mr. George Bliss, as counsel for the Republicans, expects to take exception to, in some form or other, amount to 4,000. About one-third of these, it is claimed, a e defective or blank ballots, and the rest are Butler. St. John and other votes, which were miscounted, excluded or other votes. votes, which were miscounted, excluded or oth-erwise added to swell the Cleveland vote."

A New York dispatch of the 13th reports as follows: "Official returns have been received from every county in the state except New York. Taking the generally accepted figures for New York (43,225 plurality for Cleveland), Cleveland's plurality in the Safe is 1,267. Up to this evening eight of the twenty-four Assembly Districts in New York County have been canvassed. The canvass so far completed in New York County have been canvassed. York County shows no appreciable change in the figures at first reported in the press. Vari-ous rumors got into circulation during the day that gains were shown on one side or the other, but they were found to be entirely without foundation. The Canvassing Board in New York City has heretofore proceeded at the rate of four Assembly districts a day. Should it contains at this rate it will require four more working days to complete the canvass. All the counties in the State have canvass. All the counties in the State have been officially canvassed except six. These six include New York and Kings Counties, Monroe, in which Rochester is situated, and Eric, in which the city of Buffalo is located. The Kings County canvass of the electoral ticket was completed at moon. The board resumed their work this morning on the Twenty-third Ward, and in the canva-s of the remaining ward, and in the canvass of the remaining wards and country towns no change in the figures already given was found. The total vote was: Cleveland, 69,274; Blaine, 53,512; Cleveland s majority, 14,762. All evidences of the unprecedented ex-citement, which prevailed at the various politi-cal headmarters only a week age, have disancal headquarters only a week ago, have disappeared. Nearly all the members of the Repub-lican National and state Committees have gone to their homes, and the Democratic committees are represented by only a small number of mem-

A New York dispatch of Nov. 14 says: The canvassing of the vote goes on in New York without exciting much attention from the members of either of the National Committees. In fact, the work is now nearly completed, and the changes have been so slight on either side that it is well nigh a foregone conclusion that there will be no material change in the figpres already made known. The election laws in New York have undergone a by no means un-important test within the past few days. In all the State neither party can point to a single fraud on the fact of the returns.
All the counties in the State have sent in their official reports excepting New York, Eric and Monroe. If there is no change in the pluralities of these three countles from what was reported by their County Clerks just what was reported by their County Clerks just before the canyass of their returns began, Cleve-land's plur lity in the State will be 1,288. The fifty-seven counties which have reported show gains for Cleveland of 27; losses for Cleveland of 40; gains for Blaine of 11, and losses for Blaine of 14. The canyass of New York County for six districts already received in as follows: districts already reported is as follows: Cleveland's gains, 12; Cleveland's losses, 149; Blaine's gains, 79; Blaine's losses, 61; net gain for Blaine, 166. This does not include the differences already noted in the incompleted can-terences already noted in the incompleted can-vass of the First and Seventh Assembly Dis-tricts, nor are the changes in New York County included in the statement of the vote which puts Cleveland's plurality at 1,268.

EASTERN.

Permission has been granted to build a surface railway on Broadway, New York, from the Battery to Fifteenth street, the company agreeing to pay the city 3 per cent. of its earnings.

Rev. Henry Williamson, of Trenton. N. J., went to the outskirts of the city and literally blew out his brains with a revolver. Masked men robbed the house of

Captain John Morrow, an invalid, at Mansfield. Pa., of \$500 and valuables. They bound and gagged Mrs. Morrow and a female friend in a brutal manner, and the former may not recover.

Hereafter glove-fights will be prohibited by the police in Madison Square Gar den, New York.

The hundredth anniversary of the necticut, was commemorated, by appropriate Episcopal services in London, New York, and Hartford.

The Vermont Legislature has elected Homer E. Royce, Jonathan Ross, H. H. Powers, W. G. Vesey, John W. Rowell, and W. H. Walker Supreme Court Judges, the firstnamed being Chief Justice.

Congressman Wm. A. Duncan, Democrat, of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District, who was very low with consumption at the time of his re-election, died at his home in Gettysburg last week.

WESTERN.

Ten tons of giant powder in Rummel's ningazine, near Toledo, Ohio, was exploded by the detonation of a tub of nitroglycerine, which had been placed near a fire to thaw. The explosion was heard at Detroit, sixty miles away, and in the immediate district smashed windows, leveled fences and barns, and tore limbs from trees. In two schools near the scene a panic occurred, many children being bruised; and a spring wagon, containing four persons, was thrown into a ditch. An employe of the magazine was seriously burned, but will probably re-

The Sac and Fox Indians have leased 200,000 acres of grazing lands to Kansas parties for ten years, at \$40,000 per annum. the wire fencing to revert to the Indians at the expiration of the lease.

Sarah Farro, a colored woman of Chicago, has been awarded damages of 1,141. Cieveland's plurality, 22,515. \$6,650 against Frank Parmelee, for having her buggy overturned by an omnibus.

The November crop report shows that 1,251,659 acres have been seeded to wheat in Michigan, and the condition of the plant Nov. 1 was 107 per cent.

The Governor of Montana favors a reduction in the size of Indian reservations.

by the red men. He recommends that no number being 225), have been re-elected. polygamistic Mormon be allowed the right of Arkansas, Delaware, Kansas and Maine re-

Judge Knickerbocker, of the Probate Court of Cook County, Ill., refused to admit to probate the will of the late Wilbur F. Storey, made in 1881, on the ground that the testator was not then of sound mind, and appointed Austin L. Patterson administrator of the Storey estate, with power to collect. Counsel for Mrs. Storey took an appeal.

During a Democratic celebration at Wellington, Kas., Mrs. John Schnarr was struck in the eye by a sky-rocket and instantly killed. Another rocket, carelessly placed, went driving into the offices of the Phillips House, striking the night clerk in the mouth and coming out behind the ear. His condition is precarious. W. H. Hood, of Pittsburg, Pa., a guest of the hotel, was seriously wounded in the face.

Many farmers in the vicinity of Fargo, Dakota, refuse to part with their No. 1 hard wheat at 48 cents per bushel, the lowest rate

ever known in that region. A National Convention of cattle growers was neld at Chicago last week, and was largely attended. A National Association was formed, and a committee appointed to attend the St. Louis convention with a view to bringing that body under the provisions of the organization. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and especially commending the ability and energy of Prof. Salmon, its

After an absence of two years, the eminent tragedian, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, makes his reappearance at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, this week, in a round of his Love," which will be followed by "Hamlet," "Richelleu," "Merchant of Venice," and "Julius Casar." Mr. Barrett has surrounded himself with a strong supporting company of artists, including Mr. Louis James and Miss Marie Walnwright,

SOUTHERN.

A frightful railroad accident occurred at Hempstead, Texas, on the Houston and Texas Central Railway. The northbound express crashed through a bridge and into Clear Creek, drowning twelve of the passengers and wounding forty. Many of the dead were mangled beyond recognition. A dispatch from Austin, Tex., gives the following particulars of the shocking affair: "About two miles south of Hempstead the road crosses Clear Creek, where the embankments are high and the water deep. Here, about I o'clock in the morning, as the train came tearing along, the bridge gave way just as the engine and tender had gotten across, and the entire train, consisting of the express, baggage, and smoking cars, two coaches, and two sleepers, plunged into the river. The train was crowded with passengers, and the scene which ensued was horrible in the extreme. As the trembling timbers gave way, a dreadful shrick of horror from the terrified passengers was soon followed by the heartrending moans and cries of the wounded and the dying. The baggage and most submerged. Those who were unhurt igined in the work of rescuing women and children and the wounded, but in spite of the most heroic efforts more than a dozen were drowned. Darkness heightened the terrors of the scene. Many perished within easy reach of beip. At the last accounts the bodies of twelve dead victims had been recovered. Forty persons were wounded. Many of the dead were mangled beyond recognition, but none of their names were remembered. The fireman jumped the moment he saw the bridge was falling, and landed on the embankment. His leg was broken. The engineer remained at his post and escaped unhurt. The conductor did not receive a scratch. Most of those who were drowned were in the baggage and smoking cars, and among them was the baggage-master."

WASHINGTON.

Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, in his annual report to the Adjutant General of the Army advocates, among other things, the abandonment of temporary forts for permanent posts near reservations and at other strategic points, the posts to be provided with comfortable barracks and quarters for the troops, recommends certain improvements in the matter of clothing and food, pleads for justice to the Indians who have been deprived of their primitive means of support, and urges the importance of a consecration of Bishop Scabury, of Con- practical school of artillery and of schools for the instruction of the militia of the several States.

The national banks are greater in number and have in the aggregate larger capital than at any period in the history of the system. The charters for more than onethird of them will expire during the coming year, but the Comptroller of the Currency has information that most of them will continue business.

Secretary McCulloch is busily engaged in the preparation of his annual report to Congress. It is intimated he will make some important recommendations in regard to the revision of the tariff, upon which subject he is understood to have very decided views. In the meantime, Assistant Secretary Coon is acting Secretary on all routine matters. The Secretary has requested the Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States to withhold their annual reports from publication until

after the meeting of Congress. Secretary McCulloch has prepared a circular in relation to the importation of old rags from infected ports, which modifies existing orders on that subject so as to continue the embargo until further notice and to declare all French and Mediterranean ports to be infected.

POLITICAL.

The vote of seventy-eight counties in Missouri is as follows: Cleveland, 186,123; Blaine and Butler, fusion, 143,603; St. John,

William Walter Phelps is re-elected to Congress by a majority larger than he had two years ago.

Joseph Wright, Jr., of Babylon, L. I., an enthusiastic Democrat, is charged with locking up his aged father on election day to

prevent him from voting for Bhine. One hundred and sixty members of

their delegations entire. Georgia elects all but two of her old members. Eleven Representatives from Illinois are redected. Just one-half of the New York delegation are new members. All but three of the members-elect from Wisconsin are new men. Indiana re-elects four of her present

Both propositions recently submitted to the voters of Illinois the constitutional amendment enlarging the veto power and the appropriation to complete the State House-have been ratified by large majori-

Five newspaper men were elected in New York City-two to the Assembly, two to Congress, and one to be Coroner.

Zachary Taylor turns up as a Congressman-elect from Tennessee.

It is agreed that 7,000 Brooklyn Republicans who voted for Garfield cast their ballots for Cleveland. None of the State officers of Con-

necticut having received a majority of the

votes cast Nov. 4, the Republican Legislature must elect the entire State ticket. John P. St. John's son traveled all the way from Washington to Kansas to vote against his father, whom he characterizes as

a blanked old fool. Hon. William R. Morrison is being talked of for Speaker of the next House of

Representatives. The electoral college will meet at State capitals, Dec. 3.

W. H. Wadsworth, a Republican, is elected to Congress from the Ninth Kentucky favorite roles. He opens in "Yorlek's District. The official returns place his majority at 102.

> Albany telegram: "Gov. Cleveland declines to be interviewed as to the composition of his Cabinet. There are rumors that he will soon resign his position to Lieut. Gov. Hill, so that the latter can sign the credentials of electors. The continuous stream of callers at the Capitol embarrasses the Governor in the discharge of his official duties."

> The miners at Terrace, Utah, hanged George William Curtis in effigy. Rev. Mr. Bellamy, of Little Falls, New York, who spoke for St. John during the campaign, has been obliged to keep indoors because of in sults by his fellow-citizens, and will leave

> Washington dispatch: "Advices received to-day from reliable sources indicate that a large majority of Republicans elected to the New York Legislature favor the selection of President Arthur for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Lapham. The President has not as yet signified his intention to become a candidate, but it is believed he would accept if elected without solicitation on his part. An effort, however, is being made to induce the Democrats in the New York Legislature to fuse with Stalwart Republicans and choose Roscoe Conkling, but this proposition is not favorably received."

Hamilton County, including Cincinnati, voted: For Garfield, 35,447; for Hancock, 30,111; Garfield's majority, 5,336. Total smoking cars were plunged beneath vote, 65,55%. For Bigine, 38,744; for Clevethe water, the former twenty feet be- land, 33,248; Blaine's plurality, 5,496. Total John), 72,486.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Olin, formerly presiding elder in the Methodist Church for the Wyoming District, has been elected to the New York Legislature from Broome County. Belva Lockwood says that she has

not done with politics. She is now agitating the question of the appointment of women to the local School Board.

The wheelbarrow betters are exhibiting themselves numerously.

In the Petersburg (Va.) district P. Evans will contest James D. Brady's election, alleging fraud. Evans was Cameron's candidate, and Brady represented the Mahoneites.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship Andrew Johnson, of Thomaston Me., collided with a British vessel off the coast of Brazil. The former was sunk, with seventeen of her crew.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt Wednesday at Concord and other towns in New Hampshire. Thursday forenoon Colchester and Kingsville, Ont., were disturbed by a heavy quake, windows being ing a northerly gale, the craft was capsized broken and the people alarmed. Shocks and eight of the party drowned. A man were also felt in Northern Ohio, but they are from shore, putting off in a dory to attempt attributed to the powder explosion near

Peace once more reigns in the United States of Colombia, and work on the Panama Canal is progressing actively.

A large number of Mormons from Tennessee reached St. Louis last week en Proves St. 150 65.75 From Extra

Advices from Panama are to the effect that laborers and machinery for the cana continue to arrive, and that 50,000 men wi be employed during the dry season.

King & Upton's glue-works, at Pea body, Mass., were destroyed by fire, involv ing a loss of \$90,000. One hundred ar twenty-five men are thrown out of employ ment. Doxey's Opera House, at Anderson nd., went up in smoke, causing a loss of \$86,000.

FOREIGN.

A cablegram from London says: Near ly 2,000 English and American residents Paris arrived to-day from that cholers stricken city. They report that the malad has become epidemic in many sections of th city, and that a majority of the inhabitant who can afford to do so are preparing to fle to other cities on the continent. Severi deaths have occurred in the English an American colonies, and the ratio of nev cases is alarming. The disease is of a mor rapid type than that which devastated Tot ion and Marseilles during the summer. Per sons who arise and begin their customar duties in prime health are seized without moment's warning. Some are stricken dow in the streets, and others at table. In man instances the victims have not survived th attack an hour

An International Inventions Exhibit tion will be held at London in 1885 under th patronage of the Queen, the Presidency the Prince of Wales, and the management of an executive council composed of eminer Englishmen. It will be opened in May the Royal Horticultural Gardens in Sout Kensington, and will remain open until th end of the year.

and enters objections to the leasing of lands | the present Congress, or one-haif (the whole | A Hong Kong dispatch states that the

situation of the French in Tonquin is daily

Frederick J. Allen. Vice President of the Dublin Young Ireland Society, charged with treason-felony, has been committed for

Christian Christianson, of California died of cholera in Paris—the first American

According to a dispatch from Shanghai, the French forces have occupied Tamsul. Austria, it is said, is about to establist a penal colony on the African coast.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Matthew Arnold is about to make another American tour. Alfred Edmond Brehan, a celebrat-

ed German traveler, is dead.

Drunkenness is greatly on the increase in England, especially among women. The recent death of Baron Alexander von Steiglitz, the head of the Bank of St. Petersburg, is chronicled. He left \$75,000,-000 to relatives and employes, including the gift of the Peterhoff Railway to Baron Fehleisen.

Slow progress attends the Nile expedition, the Canadian boatmen having experlenced great difficulty in ascending the cataracts.

In the cholera plague the municipal authorities in Paris are glad to avail themselves of the services of the hitherto maligned Sisters of Mercy. They are to be seen wher-

ever the disease appears. The American and English residents of Paris have associated to assist their countrymen, and for the establishing of soup kitchens. They say there is no need of fear from the cholera, and in a manifesto advise only the weak, intemperate and nervous to leave

Twenty-five leading business houses at Goldsboro, N. C.? were wiped out by fire, causing a loss of \$250,000. The fire resulted from a number of boys smoking cigarettes near a lot of cotton.

When leaving the court-room at Dallas, Tex., a lawyer named Frank L. Irvine was stabbed in the back by a local politician named Fred Cullen. It appears that the latter was an unwilling witness in a

murder trial. J. Hadeker & Son, merchants. Canton, Miss., failed, with liabilities amounting

A fire at Petersburg, Va., destroyed 1,200,000 pounds of sumac.

The mill and building of the Eureka Cotton Seed Oil Company at Arkansas City, Ark., were burned. Estimated loss, \$200,000; partially insured.

Meyers & Cohen, dealers in cloaks, New York, have made an assignment, with preferences amounting to \$39,000.

After a strike of nine months, the coal miners of the Monongahela valley, hungry and half naked, are resuming work at the old rates. There are sixty or more still in jail in Washington County.

The entire business portion of Huron, Kan., was reduced to ashes, the loss being \$40,000.

Arrangements have been concluded between Schaefer and Slosson for two billiard matches in Chicago in January.

Two tramps entered the house of a farmer named Danlon, at Desplaines, Cook County, clubbed his wife to death, and fatally injured the farmer himself. Robbery was undoubtedly the miscreants' motive, but all they secured was \$27. Owing to the meager description of their persons, no arrests have been or are likely to be made.

The office of the Texas Express has been unusually free from collisions, re-Company at Bryan, Tex., was burglarized of \$10,850. The robbers escaped,

The explosion of a barrel containing resin and turpentine, at No. 102 Quincy street, Chicago, severely burned Adam and Runnell Poale, James Daley, Eddie and Maggie Burke, Anna Ward, and Steive Bassett, children living in the neighborhood. They were attempting to make a bonfire of the barrel, and some of them, it is thought, will die from their injuries.

A Halifax (N. S.) special reports that while a life-boat with a crew of eleven wreckers, from the steamer Inversit, stranded on Pictou Island, was returning to shore, durthe rescue of the others who were clinging to the unturned boat, lost an oar, drifted to sea, and was lost.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

ın	PLOUR—Extra. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring. No. 2 Red. CORN—No. 2 OATS—White PORK—New Mess. CHICAGO. BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers. Good Shipping.	5.00	(銀 5.6.)
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ed)	SHEEP	4.25	60 pr. rs.

INTERNAL TAXATION.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The annual report of the Hon. Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue taxation for the year were \$121,590,039, as compared to \$144,553,344 for the year 1883, \$146,523,273 for the year 1882, and \$135,229,912 for the year 1881. It is estimated that \$115,000,000 will be collected during the present fiscal year. The Commissioner says a falling off is anticipated in the present year that will follow from the diminished quantity of bourbon and rye whiskies produced in 1882, on which the tax will mature during the current fiscal year. Another cause contributing to the reduction of receipts will be the largely increased exporta-tion of spirits in bond, on which, for various reasons, the owners cannot pay the tax. Something like 10,000,000 gallons have al-ready been forced abroad during the current calendar year.

A comparative statement of the receipts for the fiscal years 1883 and 1884 shows a decrease of \$16,041,850 from tobacco, an increase of \$2,536,610 from spirits, an increase of \$31,184,338 from fermented liquors, and a decrease of \$10,642,-404 from the taxes under the repealed laws and penalties, making a total decrease of \$22,963,305. The total expenses were a little less than 4 1-5 per cent. of the amount collected. The Commissioner says the diminution of the gross receipts could not proportionately affect the cost of collection, as nearly the same force

had to be retained. By comparing the receipts for the last fiscal year with those for the fiscal year immediately preceding it the decrease of revenue from tobacco was \$16,041,849.

There was an increase of 41 in the number of grain distilleries registered during the last fiscal year and a decrease of 18 in the number operated. The increase in the number registered occurs, as was the case in the preceding fiscal year, in the class of distilleries having smaller capacities for the production of spirits. In the class of larger distilleries a very decided reduction occurs, both in the number registered and the number operated. A comparative statement of spirits of different kinds known to the trade remaining in the warehouse at the close of the fiscal years 1883 and 1884 shows that while there was an increase in the stock of alcohol, gin, highwines, and pure spirits, there was a decrease in other grades of spirits, principally in bourbon and rye whiskies, of 17,750,694 gallons. Nearly two-thirds was bourbon whisky. quantity of spirits produced and deposited in the distillery warehouses during the fiscal year is greater than the production for the year 1883 by 1,422,431 gallons. The quantity of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for the year is greater than the quantity withdrawn during the year 1883 by 2,901,387 gallons. The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in customs bonded warehouses, on Oct. 1, 1884, was 96,810,521 gallons.

THE ARMY.

Sheridan's Recommendations Relative to State Troops, Rifle Practice, and Seaboard Defenses.

but that the services of the military in the West cannot be safely dispensed with for many years to come. With liberal allowances of ammunition and better facilities for target practice than hitherte, much thought and attention has been given to rifle-firing. The high scores attained in the annual contests for army prizes the past season attest most gratifying progress in this vitally important branch of military instruc-The establishment of a higher grade of sharpshooters has developed many marksmen of wonderful skill in the use of the rifle for distances up to a thousand yards, and it would now be impossible for a close line of battle to stand up before a skirmish line composed of our qualified marksmen. The Lieutenaut General expresses great interest in the National Guard of the States. and thinks Congress should designate the number of men each State should have, and provide for them arms and camp and garrison equipage, under some wise method of accountability for this property, whenever State governments themselves appropriate substantial sums of money for the support of their respective military systems, in such manner that these sums cannot be affected by party legislation, Excepting for our ocean commerce and for our seaboard cities he does not think we should be much alarmed about the probability of war with foreign powers, since it would require more than a million and a half of men to make a campaign on land against us. To transport from beyond the ocean that number of oldiers, with all their munitions of war, their cavalry, artillery, and infantry, even if not molested by us while in transit, would demand a large part of the shipping of all Europe. He carnestly invites immediate attention to the defenseless condition of seaboard cities, and urgently recommends the early beginning of a general system of seacoast fortifications to be constructed in accordance with the requirements involved by the latest improvements in heavy artillery. "This nation," he says, "is growing so rapidly that there are signs of other troubles which I hope will not occur, and which will probably not come upon us if both capital and labor will only be conservative. Still, it should be remembered destructive explosives are easily made, and that banks. United States sub-treasuries, public buildings and large mercantile houses can be readily demolished, and the commerce of entire cities destroyed by an infuriated people with means carried with perfect safety to themselves in the pockets of their cloth-

Gen. Sheridan thinks Fort Riley, for all purposes of cavalry, should be made an es-tablishment worthy of our great country.

Indians Rescue United States Prisoners. (Fort Smith (Ark.) telegram.)

Deputy Marshal Mershon has just returned from Indian Territory, where he had a terrible encounter with Indians, who attacked his party and rescued thirty United States prisoners whom he had under arrest. Two of the attacking Indians were killed and several wounded. Two of the Marshal's posse were seriously wounded. Nineeen prisoners were brought in by the Marshal and his deputies.

MR. Moony, the evangelist, is conducting a revival at Troy, N. Y.

THE WORLD OF BUSINESS.

An Estimate of the New Cotton Crop--- A Great Corn Tield.

Dr. Salmon's Advice to Farmers-Roseate Views of the Business Outlook.

The Cotton Crop.

The November returns of cotton to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington. relate to the yield per acre, and show the effects of the long-continued drought in reducing production. The lateness of killing frosts has less effect than usual in curtailing the yield, as the vitality of plants was too nearly exhausted to produce a top crop. The drought had not been broken at some points on the Gulf coast at the date of returns. The indicated yield per acre is lower in nearly every State than in the census year, which was one of average production. The lowest yields are now, as then, in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. The reduction this year is very marked in Louisiana and Arkansas, in the region of the most productive cotton lands. Returns by States indicate the yield per acre as follows, the figures being subject to modification by fuller returns: Virginia, 180 pounds; North Carolina, 175; South Carolina, 152; Geor-gia, 135; Florida, 105; Alabama, 130; Mississippi, 175; Louisiana, 190; Texas, 143; Arkansas, 200; Tennessee, 160. The indications point to a crop somewhat larger than in 1883, gathered in unusually fine condition, of good color, unstained by storms, and free irom trash and dirt.

A Great Corn Crop.

The November returns to the Department Agriculture, of the rate of yield of corn indicate a product somewhat in excess of 1,800,000,000 bushels, on an average rate a small fraction above twenty-six bushels per acre. The best yields are, as in 1883, in what has been designated the great American desert. The "arid regions" in the vicinity of the 100th meridian have produced heavy crops of maize of high quality. That line of longitude has ceased to be an absolute barrier to corn production or general farming. The quality of corn is better than in 1883 nearly everywhere, and in the Northern belt it is worth 25 to 75 per cent more. The potato crop is nearly an average yield, or ninety bushels per acre, and exceeds 190,000,000 bushels.

Contagious Cattle Diseases-Dr. Salmon's Report. Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau

of Animal Industry, has submitted to the Commissioner of Agriculture a voluminous report upon the contacions diseases of animals, the report being the result of experiments and investigations made by the veterinary division. Considerable space is given to the detailed history of the recent outbreak among cattle in Kansas, and to description of its symptoms. Dr. Salmon reaches the conclusion that the disease was ergotism, due to eating the fungus known as ergot. Upon the treatment and prevention of this disorder he says: When the first signs of this disorder appear the most important point to be attended to is to make a complete change of food and to see that it is of good quality. nutritious, and free from ergot. It would also be proper to give a dose of physic, in order to remove as much as possible the poison still contained in the digestive organs, and to follow this with soft food. In the most severe cases—those in which part The annual report of Lieut. Gen. Sheri- of the limb is already lifeless—treat dan has been made, covering the period ment will avail but little. The greater number of cases, however, have not from his assignment to the command of advanced to this stage when lameness is the army, Nov. 1, 1883, to Nov. 1, 1884. first noticed, and these will be greatly benefited by removing the cause and placing the animal under conditions favorable for He says that during this time the entire territory under the supervision of troops resisting poison. Another condition believed by some to have much influence on sulting in loss either of life or property, the development of ergotism is the water supply. With plenty of water always at hand it is believed larger quantities of ergot may be taken for a longer time than when the water supply is deficient.

Don't Get Left.

To show how rapidly this country is developing in resources and wealth, as well as in the ability to consume products, a contemporary adduces the following figures: In 1873 our population was about 40,000,000; now it is 57,000,000. In 1873 we raised 281,000,000 bushels of wheat—the largest crop the country had produced up to that time. This year the wheat crop will be over 500,000,000. In 1873 our coin crop was \$32,000,000 bushels; this year it will be 2,000,000,000—more than one-half greater than it was cloved year ago. In 1873. year it will be 2,000,000,000—more than one-half greater than it was eleven years ago. In 1873 the oat crop amounted to 280,000,000 bushels; this year it will aggregate 600,000,000 bushels. This wast increase of production has been made in a little more than a decade, despite five or six years of depression during that period. All our material resources have kept a pace of development commensurate with our progress in soil production. Comment is unprecessary to show that it is useless for the peoper

progress in soil production. Comment is unnecessary to show that it is useless for the people of this country to think that because there
has been a panic in the stock market and general decline of prices there is to be a long
halt in the race of progress. The man who now
sits down, and resolves to wait a lew years before he undertakes a new enterprise, will get
left behind. The train will start and be out of
sight while he is musing.

Cheer Up and Brace Up. [From the New York Sun.]

Now that the Presidential election is over, and all the rest of mankind at peace, why should not everybody return to his regular pursuits, and do what he can toward mak-

ing everybody as happy as he can?

We have a boundless expanse of fertile soil, an abundance of food and clothing, a great number of factories, with almost un-limited capacity for production, and the most extended system of cheap transporta-tion in the world; and yet business is everywhere stagnant. Under the stimulation of the lowest prices known these twenty years, it is only reasonable that affairs should begin to revive, and they doubtless will, but the business men of the country can help it along by calmly considering the situation, and seeing how good it is after all.

The Business Outlook.

A well-informed business man from New York, in speaking of the prospects for business during the remainder of the year, said that the merchants of New York, who can disentangle their thoughts from the political excitement, are calculating the chances for some improvement in the mer-cantile business during the remainder of the year.

CLIPPINGS.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, a youth of Gran-ville, W. Va., eloped with his foster mother,

ELECTRIC lights will be used at the next Easter festival for lighting up St. Peter's Church, Rome.

THE advertisements of furnished houses to let in a Washington paper indicate that the lowest price a desirable house can be procured for is \$75 a month, and the highest, \$3,733.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has never missed a session of his court.